

FOUR CONFESS TO SKIPWITH MURDER

Johnson, Stunned by Shot, Was Thrown Into Fire as He Pleaded for Mercy.

AGED WOMAN WAS KILLED WITH AXE

Ten Negroes Implicated in Brutal Crime in Powhatan County, With Evidence to Show That It Was Planned for Sole Purpose of Robbery.

FOUR confessions from negroes having a part in the murder of Mrs. Mary E. Skipwith and Walter G. Johnson, the robbery of each of them, the looting of the house and the final burning of the property in an effort to hide the crime, have been secured by the authorities of Powhatan county, indicating that ten negroes had a direct part in the murder and arson, while a number of others were accomplices. The confessions which have been made under oath by officials of the prosecution, implicate Joe and Isham Taylor by name, and several others whose names are being withheld for the present, and give the first connected account of one of the most brutal and premeditated crimes ever committed in this state.

With deliberate intention of robbery, and believing that Johnson had in the house the proceeds of his year's sale of tobacco, the negroes watched their opportunity, guarded every road, had spies at an entertainment at a nearby house and surrounded the house with intent to steal, put the inmates out of the way and cover the crime by burning the dwelling.

It was between 3 and 4 o'clock on the night of February 13, when Johnson was attracted to his front door by a knock, and thinking some one had called, he opened the door. According to sworn confessions now in the hands of prosecuting officers, and which agree in all essential details, Isham Taylor was standing just outside the door. Raising a shotgun as the door opened, he fired a charge of bird shot directly into the face and eye of his victim, who, blinded and stunned, fell backwards into the parlor room. When the door was opened Joe Taylor was standing just outside with an axe. Facing the prostrate figure of the defenseless old woman, crushing in her skull and killing her almost instantly. She had not at that time gone to bed. With the assistance of other negroes, whose names are known to the prosecution, the body of Mrs. Skipwith was dragged down the staircase and into the parlor room, where it was placed beside the unconscious Johnson. Blind, stunned and bleeding, he began to recover consciousness, seemed to recognize the figure of Mrs. Skipwith, and repeatedly called the name of a negro present, saying: "Come here, come here." In his pleadings he mentioned the names of more than one negro, and all four confessions agree in repeating these. The list is being carefully guarded by the prosecution officers, and will not be divulged until the cases are tried in court.

Pled for His Life.

Johnson was warned by the man whose name he had first called that if he made any further outcry he would be killed. He pleaded for his life, and was told that if he made any further outcry he would be killed. He pleaded for his life, and was told that if he made any further outcry he would be killed.

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SPLIT IN CHURCH

Warrants Follow General Fight Between Two Factions.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., March 11.—Warrants follow have been sworn out before a justice of the Peace as a result of a fight at Zion Lutheran Church, in the Twenty-first District of this county.

Recorder J. C. Miller, of Park City, a suburb of Knoxville, acts as preacher at Zion Church, and started legal proceedings by swearing out a warrant for Sol McCammon on the charge of disturbing public worship. McCammon is a member of the church, and was more than a half-dozen members and for the preacher, the last named charging assault and battery owing to the fact that McCammon was ejected from the church. Preliminary hearings have been waived, and the trouble has, therefore, not been aired before the justice.

It seems that there has been a split in the church for years. Some say it is on the question of sanctification, while others claim that the cause of the latest trouble was a dispute over who had the right to the pulpit at the election. McCammon seems to be the leader of one faction and the preacher of another. They were the principals in a physical encounter, in which McCammon was ejected from the church. Several of the adherents of each are said to have taken part in the fight, and developments were lively for a time.

RICHMOND LOSES

Daughters Decide to Erect Wirz Monument at Andersonville.

ATLANTA, March 11.—By a vote of 125 to 70, the Georgia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy late to-day decided on Andersonville as the location for a monument to Captain Wirz, having earlier in the day rescinded its former action in voting the monument to Richmond. The final decision was reached at 4:45 P. M. after a stormy session, lasting since 9:30 o'clock this morning. The vote stood as follows: Andersonville, 125; Mason, 65; Americus, 5.

Thus ends a matter which has caused great discussion in the ranks of the Daughters in this State. The special session of the Georgia Division held here to-day was called in response to numerous protests from chapters in all parts of the State against the action of the Savannah convention in voting a monument to a city without the State.

A special appeal, signed by the Mayor and prominent citizens of Andersonville, was read to the assembly, urging that the monument be located there.

BODIES FOUND

Evidence of Poison Cause Coroner to Order an Investigation.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The bodies of two men who appeared to have died from poisoning were found in a clump of woods near Northfield, Staten Island, to-day. The coroner, who was summoned, ordered that autopsies be performed to determine the exact cause of their death.

The men, one of whom has been identified as Paul Berlus, of Brooklyn, had been working together in the vicinity. After eating their luncheon they were seen to go out for a walk and did not return.

When the bodies were found to-day, the theory was advanced that some one had put poison in the food which the two ate at noon hour, and the police were asked to investigate.

STEAMER ABANDONED

Captain and Crew Consign the Horatio Hull to the Wreckers.

CHATHAM, MASS., March 11.—The steamer Horatio Hull, which was sunk by her hurricane deck in the Pollock River, was abandoned yesterday, was abandoned to the wreckers early to-day, and another steamer, the H. P. Dimock, was abandoned about the stranded steamer Dimock on Nauset Beach to patch her wounds and give her another chance.

The Hull was abandoned by Captain Jewell, his mate and pilot and two members of the crew early to-day. The Hull was abandoned by Captain Jewell, his mate and pilot and two members of the crew early to-day.

WORK OF TRAIN-WRECKERS

Express Is Derailed and Engineer Killed, Fireman Seriously Hurt.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 11.—A train wrecking party of five men, who were working on the Arkansas and Gulf Railway, was derailed twenty miles north of this city shortly before midnight last night. The train was derailed by a landslide, and the engineer and fireman were killed. The wrecking party was found by the police early to-day.

MOTHER'S RASH ACT

Kills Her Young Son and Then Commits Suicide.

RUSHVILLE, IND., March 11.—Mrs. Lewis Crist, of Chicago, who was visiting the family of her son, Riley, here, shot and killed her fourteen-year-old boy, and then killed herself last night. The bodies were found in the Riley home. Mrs. Crist was divorced from her first and second husbands.

She left money for the burial of the two bodies. Letters left by her gave no reason for her act, but it is believed that she was driven to despair by the death of her brother in January.

TWO ARE DROWNED

Sole Survivor Tells of the Overturning of the Boat.

OLD LYME, CONN., March 11.—Of a party of three fishermen who went up the Connecticut River from here last night, it is believed that two were drowned.

Thomas Dickey, who was with Eugene Monroe and William Banahan in the boat, says that when Perry Point was reached the boat turned over. He regained hold of the boat and reached the shore.

He says the other men made for the other shore. Nothing has been heard of them.

CHANGE THE DATE

Inauguration Will Be Subject of First Measure Introduced.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—Representative Henry of Texas to-day secured permission of Speaker Cannon to introduce the first measure in the Sixty-first Congress, a joint resolution proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to change the date of inauguration from March 4 to April 30.

DECISION SEEMS DIVIDED VICTORY

"Federationist" May Freely Refer to Boycott of Buck Stove Company.

JUSTICE SHEPHERD UPHOLDS THE PRESS

Paper Cannot Put Company in "Unfair" or "We Don't Patronize" Lists—Contempt Cases Against the Labor Leaders Are Not Yet Settled.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—

The American Federation of Labor hereafter may freely refer to the boycott against the Buck Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis, except by inclusion in the "We Don't Patronize" list. This is the substance of a widespread importance to the labor world, to manufacturers and to newsmen generally, of the sweeping decision handed down to-day by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in the noted injunction case of the Buck Stove and Range Company against the American Federation of Labor, which has been before the courts of the District of Columbia in various phases for months.

In a recent decision by Justice Gould, of the Supreme Court of the District, the American Federation of Labor and the officers, Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell, Morrison and others were enjoined from conspiring to boycott the Buck Stove and Range Company, and from printing or publishing or distributing through the mails or otherwise, any copy of the "Federationist" or other publication referring to the complainant, its business, or placing it in the "We Don't Patronize" or "unfair" lists.

The Majority Opinion.

The opinion, which was handed down by Justice Robt. Gould, held that the decree of Justice Gould should be modified to the extent that there should be eliminated from the decree the restriction of the labor organization and the defendants from "mentioning, writing or referring to the business of the Buck Stove and Range Company or its customers. Otherwise the decree is affirmed. The court holds that the combination and boycott in furtherance of the boycott is illegal.

The court held that the defendants could not be restrained from all publications referring to the Buck Stove and Range Company, but only to such as are made in furtherance of an illegal boycott. In a partial dissenting opinion, Chief Justice Shepherd took a strong stand in upholding the freedom of the press.

He says that even assuming that the publication of the complainant's name in the "We Don't Patronize" column of the Federationist was a step in the formation of a conspiracy to coerce independent dealers into refusing to have business relations with that company, it cannot agree that the publication can be restrained for that reason. Regardless of its character or purpose, the publication is protected from restraint, in my opinion, by the first amendment of the Constitution, which forbids any law abridging the freedom of the press.

The chief justice held that "the only remedy for libelous or otherwise malicious, wrongful and injurious publications is by civil action for damages and criminal prosecution. There is no power to restrain the publication."

Contempt Cases Not Settled.

The decision does not settle the appeal in the contempt proceedings, in which Messrs. Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell were given jail sentences. This case will be heard later by the Appellate Court. The labor leaders, so it is said, claim that if the reasons adopted by Chief Justice Shepherd and Justice Van Orsdel, is followed in the decision of the contempt proceedings they will be able to upset the findings of Justice Wright and prevent serving terms of imprisonment.

Giving as his reasons for the opinion, Justice Robt. declared that the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Federationist "constitutes a talismanic symbol indicating to the membership of the federal union, a boycott is on and should be observed," and said in regard to the court's modification of Justice Gould's decree that the court had a right to prevent the printing of this "unfair" list, but that "the decrees should stop there and not attempt to regulate the publication and distribution of other matter over which the court has no control."

The dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Shepherd, said Mr. Gompers to-night, "is exactly that for which the federation had been contending all along so far as it refers to the freedom of the press. The right to freely express opinions is a constitutional guaranty. There is nothing libelous in anything the federation has published in connection with this whole case."

RAISE TORPEDO BOAT

First One of Conspiracy to Be Placed on Lawn.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 11.—That arrangements have been completed to raise the first torpedo boat of the Confederacy from the bottom of Lake Pontchartrain was announced to-day by the Confederates here last night.

The boat is lying near Spanish Fort, where it went down years ago.

It is proposed to place this vessel on the lawn of the Confederate Soldiers' Home in New Orleans.

TRENCH CAVES IN

Three Men Buried, Two Are Killed and One Will Die.

HAMILTON, N. Y., March 11.—A sewer trench, eight feet deep, caved in to-day, burying three men alive. When rescuers reached the bottom of the trench they found the dead bodies of James Robinson and Alex. Howard. Thomas Revere was rescued alive, but will probably die.

SOCIETY MEN IN PECK OF TROUBLE

Joy Ride With Members of Chorus Ends Disastrously for Them.

SERIOUS CHARGES CAUSE THEIR ARREST

Black Eye and Torn Dresses Are Put in Evidence, and Fathers of Young Men Bail Them Out After Being Sent to Grand Jury.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

KNOXVILLE, TENN., March 11.—Misses Guzzi Riser and Marie Walker, two of the prettiest members of the chorus of the "Little Johnny Jones Company," playing at the new Wells Bijou Theatre, in this city this week had some experience Wednesday night and early this morning which they will not soon forget.

When the girls left the theatre Wednesday night, Hampton Harth, James Sullins and Fred L. Rogers, popularly known as "The Three Kings" of the University of Tennessee football eleven, were waiting at the stage entrance on Cumberland Avenue seated in a young Harth's big touring car. The boys invited the girls to take a ride, and the invitation proved alluring to Misses Riser and Walker.

Trouble Starts.

When the girls were enjoying the spin down Kingston Pike, the swell automobile of this section, they first found out that the young men had stolen a car, and had a lot of whiskey and beer in the car. The party stopped at the Cherokee Country Club, but the girls by this time were frightened and refused to eat, when one of the young men assaulted Miss Riser in the car. Miss Walker intervened, and the young man struck her in the face.

Half Back Rogers then declared that this was carrying things too far and he interfered. He and Sullins agreed to go out of the car and fight it out. They did, and Sullins is said to have knocked Rogers down twice. The girls came from young Harth and fled while the fight was in progress. The clothing of one had been badly torn and both had been bruised. They tried to get in a residence nearby, but a bulldog frightened them away, then they struck out for town foot, the city being seven miles distant.

The fight over Rogers and Sullins shook hands, got in the car and the trio started for the city, overtaking the girls and made them get in the car.

They reached the city after 3 this morning, aroused their friends in the Auditorium Hotel and summoned Chief Chandler and between sobs told of their mistreatment. Warrants were sworn out for the young men, Sullins being charged with attempted criminal assault on Miss Riser and assault on Miss Walker, whose black eye told her story.

Rogers and Harth are charged with aiding and abetting Sullins, who comes of a prominent family and goes in the best of society. The fathers of the young men and friends signed their names to a statement of the girls to the grand jury now in session. The girls may be held here as witnesses, but it now looks as though the cases will be dropped.

The affair has caused a big sensation here, and the chorus girls have a good deal of sympathy from the public for the remainder of their Knoxville engagement.

FOR BLEACHED FLOUR

Many Communications Are Pouring In on Secretary Wilson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—A flood of communications is pouring in on the Secretary of Agriculture, which is to induce Secretary of Agriculture Wilson to modify or reverse his recent decision, in which he held that flour bleached by hydrogen peroxide is an adulterated product under the food and drug act, is on foot. Hundreds of communications are being received daily by the secretary, asking him to refer his ruling to the Federal Board of Food and Drug Inspection. In numerous instances the communications are sent to members of Congress, and by them referred to the Secretary of Agriculture without any recommendation.

That Secretary Wilson resolutely will stand by his decision is indicated by the fact that in his replies to the various communications he declares that he can see no useful purpose in referring the question of bleached flour to the referee board. This body, he states, is already overburdened with important cases, and he is not prepared to open to those who want to appeal from his decision. "I am utterly hostile to having the people's food tampered with," declared the secretary to-day. "We want to know that what we eat is the pure product."

WORKS ON MESSAGE

President Taft Will Tell Congress to Consider Issue.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—President Taft to-day began work on his message, which is to go to the extra session of Congress on Tuesday morning according to present plans. It is understood the message will deal only with tariff revision and the general subject of revenue raising.

The message has indicated that he will ask Congress to confine its labors at the extra session exclusively to this subject. The message will not go into details regarding specific schedules. It will be brief and lay great stress on the necessity for prompt action.

SENTENCE APPROVED

First Lieutenant in Army Dismissed and Must Serve Time.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The President to-day approved the sentence of dismissal and confinement to a hard labor for five years imposed by a court-martial in the case of First Lieutenant Edward Gottlieb, Coast Artillery Corps, who was recently tried in the Department of the East on charges of disobedience of orders and insubordination. The sentence was approved by the President on Tuesday.

It is understood that the sentence will be brief and lay great stress on the necessity for prompt action.

WAS A VIRGINIAN

Centenarian, Born in Grayson County, Dies in Iowa.

DES MOINES, IOWA, March 11.—Mrs. Ruth McPherson died to-day at the advanced age of 102 years. She was the oldest person in Iowa, and was born in Grayson county, Va., August 22, 1807.

Captain Gaunt Dead.

EVERGREEN, ALA., March 11.—Captain M. A. Gaunt, ex-Confederate, died here to-night. He entered the Confederate service from South Carolina.

OPERATORS FLOUT THE UNION MINERS

Flatly Refuse to Grant Any of Demands Made by the Men.

WILL NOT RECOGNIZE UNITED MINE WORKERS

Consent, However, to Receive Delegates as Representatives of Anthracite Coal Miners, and Refuse All Requests Except to Renew the Old Agreements.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 11.—

The anthracite coal operators met the committee of hard coal miners in the Reading Terminal Building here to-day and flatly refused to grant the men any of the demands they laid before them, and at the same time proposed to the mine workers that the present agreement, which expires March 31, be renewed for another term of three years. This decision, while not unexpected by the mine workers, as they had long ago learned that the operators were again making any concessions, came as a great disappointment to the men.

When the afternoon session of the conference adjourned, Thomas L. Lewis, national president of the United Mine Workers of America, and his colleagues fled out of President Baer's office and went straight to their hotel with a spirit that was not buoyant as that with which they entered the conference room. The miners will meet the operators again at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The formal announcement of the refusal of the operators to grant the demands of the men was contained in a statement agreed upon by both sides.

Statement Given Out.

It was as follows:

"A committee of seven representatives of anthracite mine workers and a committee of seven representatives of the anthracite operators held a joint meeting in the Reading Terminal Building this afternoon to discuss the miners' demands. The demands are the same that were drafted in Scranton last October.

"The operators declined to accede to the demands. The chief reason offered for the rejection was that any increase in the cost of production would necessitate an advance in the price of coal, and that such an advance was impracticable. The operators said that wages in the anthracite industry were already at a high level and could not be increased.

Union Not Recognized.

"The announcement of the operators' position was followed by a free discussion of the various demands, each side stating its views fully in regard thereto. The operators declared their unwillingness to reopen the eight-hour day question and other questions passed upon by the anthracite commission in 1902. They also declared themselves opposed to the miners' proposition for a one-year agreement.

"They declined to recognize the United Mine Workers of America, chiefly on the ground that it was controlled by bituminous workers. They refused to meet Mr. Lewis and his committee as representatives of the anthracite mine workers and not as officers of the union. The operators called upon the representative of the strike commission to support their refusal to deal with the United Mine Workers.

"At the end of the discussion the operators made the definite proposition to renew the present agreement for a term of three years."

The present agreement, made in New York three years ago, when John Mitchell was Secretary of the United Mine Workers, is identical with the award of the strike commission made in 1903 after the strike of 1902.

Three years ago the miners made no serious demands but all were rejected and they accepted the renewal of the strike commission award, which is the same proposition again made by the operators to-day.

Lewis Is Exasperated.

President Lewis was very much exasperated to-night when shown the statement that had been given out. He said the arrangements with the operators was that the secretary of each subcommittee was to act as a press committee and prepare a statement for the public. Secretary George W. Harlan represented the miners on this committee, and George F. Parker, of New York, acted for the operators. Mr. Lewis left the meeting before the statement was prepared. When he saw the statement he expressed great surprise that Harlan should agree to such a "one-sided statement," and declared that he wanted an explanation from Harlan as to whether the statement given out is the one agreed to, Mr. Lewis added.

"The statement shown to me to-night as coming from the joint conference is not complete, and is simply a statement giving the operators' position. Having agreed with all members of the conference that the secretaries of the operators and the miners' representatives should act as a press committee, I do not feel at liberty to give out a statement as to the position of the miners in the joint conference, and in order not to violate a statement issued to-morrow night."

Mr. Lewis said that hereafter he will act as his own press committee.

TO RAISE TOWN

Bankers, Merchants, Negroes and Convicts Work at Cuthbert.

CUTHBERT, GA., March 11.—With bankers and negro laborers, merchants and business men working side by side with other people of all classes, including convicts, Cuthbert is rallying from the effects of last Tuesday's storm and struggling bravely to provide shelter for the unfortunate people whose homes were destroyed.

It is said that the actual count 254 frame buildings went down and twenty-two brick stores were demolished. The Confederate Monument and nearby every tree in Central Park is lying on the ground, while practically every large monument in the western cemetery was razed.

Atlanta to Aid.

ATLANTA, GA., March 11.—A special meeting of the general council has been called for Friday by Mayor Maddox, when measures for the relief of the stricken people of Cuthbert, Ga., will be considered.

Mayor Maddox was in communication by telephone with Mayor McPherson, of Cuthbert to-day, and from him he learned that about 1,000 people were in the city.

Adjutant General Scott left this city yesterday afternoon for the stricken district upon orders of Governor Smith.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS

Janes Is Given Maximum Sentence Under His Indictment.

TOWSON, MD., March 11.—Joseph M. Janer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was today convicted of felonious assault upon Catherine Leach, twelve years old, and sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty-one years in the penitentiary, this being the maximum possible under the particular count of the indictment on which Janer was tried.

In evidence that Janer early in February brought the child to Baltimore, and took her to his home, and during two nights, one spent in a reputable house and the other in a boarding-house, repeatedly subjected her to brutal and indecent assaults.

The prosecution put witnesses on the stand to show practically every detail of the crime, and the child, after their arrival, told her story and physicians gave evidence confirming the contention of the State. Janer went on the stand in his own behalf, and denied his guilt. Janer's counsel made a motion for a new trial, but this was subsequently withdrawn. When sentence was pronounced Janer showed not the slightest emotion. He was taken immediately to the penitentiary in Baltimore.

Janer's wife was in court throughout the trial.

WITH THE JURY

Case of Young Pinson, Charged With the Killing of His Friend.

LAURENS, S. C., March 11.—The case of Cuthbert Pinson, charged with the murder of his intimate friend, Thornton Leach, this afternoon was heard by a jury of twelve men, and the defense was made by the State. The defense was that the shooting was purely accidental. The State endeavored to show that jealousy, inspired by the fact that Boyce had been chosen as the young woman's partner at supper at the party from which they were ejected, was the motive for the killing. If not murder, the State contended, it was such gross negligence as to constitute involuntary manslaughter.

Principal among the State's witnesses was Miss Evelyn Brown, a beautiful young girl, who said that the woman named Pinson was her friend. She said that he pulled his pistol and said: "I am going to shoot like hell." He shot twice to the right of the buggy, then he turned the pistol against her and shot, the ball entering the back of the head of Boyce, who was sitting on the ground. Pinson did not take his pistol from his pocket.

WANTS TO KNOW

Secretary Meyer Will Obey the Law, but Wants Information.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—The secretary of the Navy, D. S. Meyer, today was again the subject of discussion at the Navy Department to-day. Secretary Meyer declared that he had no objection to the Navy Department's letter and the spirit of the law under which the appropriations for the Navy are to be withheld unless the marines are given sea duty.

That law does not become operative until July 1 next, and the secretary explained that his desire in referring the question to the Attorney-General to determine its constitutionality was in order that there might be no difficulty with the completed office. Already the secretary said steps had been taken looking to the distribution of the marines among the various ships, first of all, if there was any obstacle, and for that reason the opinion of the Attorney-General had been requested.

ADVOCATES CHLORFORM

General Evans Gives His Idea of Proper Punishment for Capital Crimes.

ATLANTA, GA., March 11.—General Clement Evans, who has been elected chief of the United Confederate Veterans and chairman of the Prison Committee of Georgia, to-day advocated the use of chlorform in the death sentence.

"I believe the law has no right to do that," said Evans, "and I believe that no living man should witness it. The death cell should be airtight, and the man who is to die should be put to death by chlorform, and should die painlessly and alone. Any other death punishment is nothing but a barbarous. Even this is bad enough."

General Evans had already qualified this statement by declaring himself opposed to capital punishment for any crime save that of attack upon women.

GOING HOME

Japanese Statistics Show Trend of Travel in That Direction.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Yamasaki, a Japanese consul-general here, today announced to-day that the report of the department of foreign affairs of Japan, which has been made to him, shows that during the month of February, 1909, ninety-four more Japanese returned home than entered the mainland of the United States, and fifty-two more Japanese returned home than entered Hawaii.

Mr. Yamasaki said that the mode of travel showed that the largest proportion of those Japanese returning home were of the working class.

DEATH OF VETERAN

Jeane M. Smith, Twenty Years Auditor of Interstate Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Jeane M. Smith, for twenty years auditor of the Interstate Commerce Commission, veteran Confederate soldier and railroad expert, died here to-day, aged sixty-two.

He was born in Lincoln county, Tenn., and will be buried in Huntsville, Ala.

COOPER TRIAL IS NEARING A CLOSE

Probabilities Are That the Jury Will Get the Case on Saturday.

GENERAL WASHINGTON SPEAKS FOR DEFENSE

General Garner the Special Object of His Attack—Latter Had Been Induced to Stay Out of Court-Room—Burlington's a Witness.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 11.—

The fourth day of the argument for the murder of former United States Senator E. W. Carmack closed to-night with General Washington, of the defense, in the middle of his argument, and two more attorneys to follow him. At this rate it is doubtful if the case will go to the jury before Saturday. General Washington finished his ninth hour of argument when court adjourned at 5 P. M., and he announced that he "would consume some time to-morrow."

He will be followed by Judge Anderson, who is expected to make the main argument for the defense. Then Attorney-General McCann will close for the State. Judge Anderson says he will require about six or eight hours for his speech, while McCann declares that four hours will do him. Judge Hart to-day again requested the attorneys to submit instructions for the charge and complained that they were slow about complying.

General Washington's argument to-day was brilliant in word-painting, metaphors, appeal and invective. He made savage attacks upon the State's counsel and singled out General J. B. Garner, his special victim. Garner is reputed to have a fiery temper as has Washington, so counsel for the State insisted upon Garner's withdrawing from the room during Washington's address. The speaker's address upon the social standing and breeding of the defendants and declared that men of such families killed only in defense of life or honor. His speech was a masterpiece of oratory and had a noticeable effect upon the jury.

General Washington, speaking of the effect of the Carmack editorials, said: "When a man of national reputation emblazons his name at the head of the paper, then people do read and believe." He said that men with any red blood in their veins would read having their names put on the same page with the name of a horsethief or a convict.

Affront Beyond Endurance.

Of the editorial of October 21, mentioning the grave of the name of General Washington, vigorously explained that two of the "honorable" named were disreputable, and that when Carmack associated Colonel Cooper's name with theirs he committed the gravest of offenses, and he committed, and affronted and insulted Cooper beyond endurance.

He said he agreed that no editorial ever written justified killing, but that he was trying to show that Colonel Cooper's anger was aroused. "We contend," said General Washington, "that Colonel Cooper had as much right on Seventh Avenue that day as Carmack had. He had as much right to turn back and walk towards Carmack as Carmack had to walk towards him. And Colonel Cooper had a right to go up to Carmack and demand that these filthy attacks upon him be stopped, just as I believe any man on this planet has the right to do."

"You can drive a man insane with ridicule," said Washington. "You can send a man's son into a frenzy by ridicule. Carmack refers to Colonel Cooper as a Major. When he wrote to Colonel Cooper as a friend he called him 'Colonel.' When he wants to insult and degrade him he calls him 'Major.'"

It was a gratuitous insult. Indicating Cooper, the attorney exclaimed: "That man is no murderer, you know it. Murder does not run in that breed, an aristocratic, blue-blooded old family. Spoken in Passion.

"Maybe Colonel Cooper did say to Craig, 'If my name appears again in the Tennesseean one of us will walk towards the town will not be big enough for both of us.' They both mean the same. The words were spoken in a passion, and were not meant, and no one ever believed they were. But Craig came back and says, 'Colonel, I can do nothing.' The silence after that phrase, 'Colonel, I can do nothing,' told more than all the words in the world. What does Carmack do? He arms himself. He fears the note Colonel Cooper threatened to send will not come. He says, 'I am going to let him walk towards me. I am going to make him send me that note.'"

"So he wrote that last editorial. The Diplomat of the Swellbird."

"Carmack thus declared open war and he knew that with these words a trigger. He knew he was safe."

General Washington took the revolver, and showed the jury how hard it would be for Cooper to shoot. "Colonel Cooper saw in Craig's eyes that there was danger; that Carmack was in an ugly mood. So he armed himself, and if he had not done so he would be in his grave to-day."

General Washington saw his error here—the defense's contention being that Colonel Cooper never even drew his gun until the shooting was over—and he said: "If Robt. Cooper had not armed himself they would both be dead to-day."

General Washington then read the statement of Miss Lee giving the probability she said she heard Cooper use about Carmack, and said that he was going to hear something awful, but all she wrote was—

General Washington repeated the statement of the women of Nashville were sent to hear it daily. The epithets used included the most